- Cooperate with users and other agencies to provide a system of managed snowmobile trails.

- Manage 338,269 acres in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities.

- Complete trail maintenance on priority trails in designated wilderness, national historic trails, national scenic trails, national recreation trails, and in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities to assigned maintenance standards.

- Manage visual quality in assigned sensitivity Level 1 and 2 travel routes to achieve the following classification standards:

Category	Acres
Preservation	426,004
Retention	191,906
Partial Retention	480,941
Modification	451,719
Maximum Modification	226,424

Wilderness

- Manage the river corridors and Bighorn Crags portions of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness to standard and the remainder of the wilderness at less than standard.

- Manage 426,114 acres of the Salmon National Forest as designated wilderness.

Wildlife and Fish

- Maintain habitat capability for big game populations at approximately the following levels:

7,300 elk
18,600 deer
2,000 bighorn sheep
600 mountain goats

- Maintain at least 10 percent of the forested lands outside wilderness as old growth for dependent species.

- Complete direct habitat improvement projects needed to maintain target populations of management indicator species.

- Implementation of projects involving classified threatened and endangered species habitat will include consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

- Maintain fry survival of at least 60 percent for resident trout and at least 68 percent for anadromous species.

Range

- Increase permitted AUM's to 55,000 by increasing the level of management on selected allotments.

- Complete approximately 60 acres of noxious weed control treatments annually.

- Initiate management activities to improve the condition of riparian areas in those allotment plans where riparian ecosystems are currently in a degraded condition.

Timber

- Manage suitable forest land to provide an average annual first decade allowable sale quantity of 21.1 MMBF of sawtimber.

- Only that portion of the allowable sale quantity that is expected to be economically viable will be prepared and offered.

- Provide approximately 169 MCF (thousand cubic feet) of roundwood products annually through the first decade to meet demands of local Forest communities.

- Administer a personal use and commercial firewood program that provides approximately 814 MCF to dependent Forest communities annually through the first decade.

- Complete approximately 1,870 acres of reforestation and/or site preparation treatments annually during the first decade including those areas that have been harvested but are currently occupied with diseased, stagnant, or otherwise inferior growing stock.

- Complete approximately 950 acres of timber stand improvement treatments annually through the first decade.

Soil and Water

- Produce approximately 1,012,000 acre feet of water annually from Forest watersheds in compliance with State of Idaho water quality standards.

- Complete approximately 30 acres of watershed restoration projects annually.

- Complete project level soil surveys at an Order 2 intensity.

Minerals

- Process notices of intent, operating plans, lease applications, and special use permits related to mining operations in a timely and responsive manner.

- Administer ongoing mining operations to secure protection of surface resources and rehabilitation of completed operations.

Cultural Resources

- Identify areas requiring more intensive inventory.

- Identify, evaluate, and protect sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

- Protect cultural resources from vandalism and natural destruction.

- Identify opportunities for interpretation to the public.

Research Natural Areas

- Complete the assessment of potential Research Natural Areas to determine if formal designation is appropriate to help meet National Network objectives.

Air Quality

- The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness will be managed as a Class II Air Shed.

Fire Management

- Complete approximately 4,000 acres of fuel treatments by prescribed burning or other treatment annually during the first decade.

Lands

- Acquire scenic easements from willing sellers on private lands in the classified recreation segment of the Salmon River during the first decade.

- Process three to five small tract sales or interchange applications per year until all cases are resolved.

- Acquire four to five road or trail right-of-way agreements for existing roads or trails per year.

- Survey and post 14 to 17 miles of National Forest boundary annually.

- Complete withdrawal revocations or modifications by 1989.

- Administer special use permits at the level needed to maintain public health and safety.

Human and Community Development

- In cooperation with Job Service and the Department of Labor provide four enrollee years of annual employment through human resource

programs such as Senior Community Service Employment Program, job training, or other employment programs.

- Encourage participation in the Volunteers in the National Forest Program and expand opportunities to include a full range of forest projects.

Facilities

- Complete two miles of new trail construction or reconstruction annually during the first decade.

- An average of 50 miles of new road will be constructed annually during the first decade.

- An average of 16 miles of road will be reconstructed during the first decade.

General Administration

- Implement a law enforcement program that protects the using public, employees, resources, and administrative facilities.

- Ensure that all publics are provided equal access to all National Forest programs regardless of ethnic origin, religion, color, age, sex, or handicap.

- Provide visitor information services at all Ranger District Offices and the Supervisor's Office.

- Ensure that new site plans or redesign of existing facilities and administrative sites include provisions for handicapped access.

TABLE IV-1 RESOURCE OUTPUTS
AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD BY DECADE

OUTPUT	UNIT OF MEASURE*	DECADE 1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Recreation							
Dev. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	80	89	104	115	127	139
Disp. Rec. Use (Roaded Natural)	MRVD	142	160	187	207	229	250
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim Motor)	MRVD	39	42	49	54	60	66
Disp. Rec. Use (Semi-Prim Non-Motor)	MRVD	7	8	10	11	12	13
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim Motor)	MRVD	24	27	31	35	38	42
Wilderness Use (Semi-Prim Non-Motor)	MRVD	9	11	12	13	14	16
Wilderness Use (Primitive)	MRVD	33	43	49	54	59	64
Wilderness							
Wilderness Management	MACRES	426	426	426	426	426	426
Wildlife							
Structural Habitat Improvement	STRUCT	103	83	83	83	83	83
Nonstructural Habitat Improvement	ACRES	360	785	785	785	785	785
Wildlife and Fish Use	MWFUD	108	106	106	107	110	109
Range							
Grazing Use (Livestock)	MAUM	54.0	54.8	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
Timber							
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMCF	8.6 1/	6.1	6.1	7.4	7.4	7.4
Sawtimber (Softwood)	MMBF	29.9 1/	21.1	21.1	25.7	25.7	25.7
Roundwood Products	MCF	164	169	169	206	206	206
Fuelwood	MCF	801	814	814	1001	1001	1001
TSI	ACRES	1420	950	950	1157	1157	1157
Reforestation	ACRES	3570	1870	1870	2060	1060	1060
Water							
Meeting State Standards	MACFT	1001	1012	1053	1054	1057	1055
Protection							
Fuelbreaks and Fuel Treatment	ACRES	4600	4012	5168	6099	7090	5873
Minerals							
Mineral Leases and Permits	CASES	160	160	175	185	195	200
HC&D							
Human Resource Programs	ENRYR	4	4	4	4	4	4
Lands							
Land Pur. & Acq. (scenic easements)	ACRES	25	111	0	0	0	0
Soils							
Soil and Water Resource Improvements	ACRES	32	30	30	20	20	20
Facilities							
Trail Construction/Reconstruction	MILES	2	2	2	2	2	2
Road Const./Reconst. (Art. & Coll.)	MILES	11	11	10	7	6	6
Local Road Construction	MILES	0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Local Road Reconstruction	MILES	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber Purch. Road Construction	MILES	33 2/	44	29	26	24	13
Timber Purch. Road Reconstruction	MILES	13 2/	10	10	10	10	10

* MRVD = Recreation Visitor Days in 1000's MAUM = Animal Unit Months in 1000's MACFT = Acre Feet in 1000's
MACRES = Acres in 1000's MMBF = Board Feet in Millions ENRYR = Enrollee Years
MWFUD = Wildlife/Fisheries User Days in 1000's MCF = Cubic Feet in 1000's

1/ These figures represent the annual volume for sale during the 1981-85, not the actual volume sold.

2/ These figures represent the average number of miles planned for annual construction during the period 1981-85, not the actual miles built or placed under contract.

IV-2 BENEFITS

ANNUAL VALUE OF RESOURCE PROGRAMS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

RESOURCE PROGRAM	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Recreation						
Developed	337	376	439	487	569	586
Dispersed	793	886	1038	1148	1270	1388
Wilderness	742	820	944	1057	1158	1281
Range	485	490	492	492	492	492
Timber	898	463	463	564	564	564
Wildlife	4062	3790	3814	3826	3906	3857
Minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returns to Treasury	165	166	170	182	185	185

TABLE IV-3 PROJECTED BUDGET REQUIREMENTS

ANNUAL COST TO IMPLEMENT FOREST PROGRAMS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

COST AREA	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030
Total Forest Budget	5870	7495	7322	7690	7319	7225
Fixed Costs	1233	1574	1538	1615	1537	1517
Protection	502	1052	1016	1093	1015	995
General Administration	731	522	522	522	522	522
Variable Costs	4637	5921	5784	6075	5782	5708
Investment	2231	2848	2782	2922	2781	2746
Total Roads	1006	1202	855	726	655	423
App. Fund Roads	312	454	361	281	248	196
Purchaser Credit Roads	694	748	494	445	407	227
Operational	2172	2773	2709	2845	2708	2673
General Administration	206	281	281	281	281	281
Non-Forest Service Costs (exc. roads)	17	22	22	22	22	22

D. DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION OF THE FOREST

This section is a description of the desired future condition of the Forest which is expected to result from implementation of the Issue Resolution Alternative (Preferred Alternative 12 Modified Current) described in the accompanying DEIS.

Recreation

There will be increased emphasis on operation and maintenance of all developed sites. All developed sites will be managed to standard with emphasis on quality of experience.

There will be a substantial amount of improvement and construction of developed sites. Meadow Lake Campground will be reconstructed and expanded from its present capacity of 40 PAOT to 110 PAOT. New campgrounds will be constructed at Spring Creek Bar (200 PAOT) and Ebenezer Bar (50 PAOT). A new picnic ground will be constructed at the Newland Ranch (50 PAOT). The boating site at Spring Creek Bar will be reconstructed. New boating sites will be constructed at Owl Creek and at the Newland Ranch. There will be new trailhead facilities constructed at Saddle Creek, Bannock Pass, Big Hole Pass, Middle Fork of Little Timber Creek, Lost Trail Pass, Spring Creek, Twin Creek, Camas Creek, North Fork of Hat Creek, and Big Timber Creek.

There will be a gradual improvement in both quality and quantity of developed sites over the planning period. Developed capacity will exceed demand on an annual basis throughout the planning period.

There will be increased emphasis on management of dispersed recreation. There will be approximately 338,300 acres in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities. These areas will be managed to standard. The quality of experience in dispersed areas will remain generally high. The capacity for dispersed recreation will exceed demand in both the roaded natural and semi-primitive settings throughout the planning period. The approximate mix of recreation opportunities will be 60 percent roaded and 40 percent unroaded by the end of the planning period.

Priority for trail maintenance will be in management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities, designated wilderness, and nationally designated trails (e.g., Historic, Scenic, Recreation). Most system trails will be maintained in a usable condition. The condition of priority trails (e.g., Wilderness) will be improved over the current situation. There will be two miles of trail construction or reconstruction annually.

Visual quality will be emphasized in areas viewed from Sensitivity Level 1 and 2 travel routes. The visual quality objectives are:

Category	Acres	Change From Present
Preservation	426,004	No change
Retention	191,906	-983
Partial Retention	480,941	-9,595
Modification	451,719	-138,375
Maximum Modification	226,424	+148,953

By the end of the planning period, approximately 24 percent of the Forest will appear preserved in a natural condition, 62 percent will appear essentially natural, and 14 percent will appear to be modified by man's activities. The quality of the setting in dispersed areas will remain generally high.

Management of ORV use will continue to reflect the needs of the wildlife, soil, and water resources. ORV use will be permitted wherever feasible unless specifically prohibited for resource protection. ORV plans will be subject to annual revision.

Wilderness

None of the existing inventoried roadless areas will be designated as wilderness.

Within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, the river corridors and Bighorn Crags will receive high intensity management. The remainder of the wilderness will be managed at a moderate to low level of intensity. The quality and integrity of designated wilderness will generally remain high.

Wildlife and Fish

Habitat will be maintained for big game populations of approximately 7,300 elk, 18,600 deer, 2,000 bighorn sheep, and 600 mountain goats. Ten percent of the forested lands outside of designated wilderness areas will be maintained as old growth for species dependent on that habitat. Mitigation measures necessary to ensure the full spectrum of habitat needs for big game species as provided will include travel restrictions and coordinated timber sale design and operation. Winter range habitat improvement projects such as prescribed burning and browse regeneration will be conducted. Unroaded key elk summer ranges and big game winter ranges will continue to support the majority of the population of hunted species.

Aquatic habitats will be managed at a level sufficient to meet State water quality goals and maintain habitat capability to meet species production goals for both resident and anadromous species. Species production goals are linked with maintaining fry survival at 60 percent for resident trout and 68 percent for anadromous species. Several barriers to fish passage will be corrected and sediment levels allowed to decline on several streams in order to attain

anadromous species objectives. Habitat enhancement will have to be conducted on an annual basis to compensate for natural and man caused habitat deficiencies. Resident trout and anadromous species habitats will be improved in productive capacity over the plan period through reduction in sedimentation, better riparian management, and habitat enhancement.

Range

A minor increase in permitted AUM's to 55,000 will occur as a result of implementing a more intense level of management on selected allotments.

Noxious weeds will be controlled to comply with State law and protect other resource values. Approximately 60 acres will be treated annually to eradicate new infestations and prevent the spread of existing infestations to adjacent Forest System lands and other adjacent ownerships.

Predator control will be provided through cooperation with the Animal and Plan Health Inspection (APHIS) and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Control efforts will be directed at offending individuals or local populations while minimizing harm to other wildlife and safeguarding the public.

Suitable range in poor condition will be improved to fair or better condition by 2000. Enhancement of riparian ecosystems currently in a degraded condition will be emphasized.

Timber

The allowable timber sale quantity will be 21.1 MMBF per year during the first decade and is projected to rise to 25.7 MMBF per year in the third decade, and remain at that level through the year 2030. Approximately 407 M suitable acres will be available for the application of timber management prescription. Those acres not managed for timber production will not be logged unless the timber removal would benefit the resource that area is managed for, and the removal can be accomplished in a manner compatible with the management objectives of that area.

A combination of silvicultural harvest systems will be applied. Approximately 95 percent of the area cutover will be treated using even-aged management strategies. This cutting will provide about 97 percent of the volume produced. The remaining acres and volume cut will result from application of uneven-aged management strategies. The distribution by type of cut will be clearcut 52 percent, shelterwood 43 percent, selection (uneven-aged) 5 percent, and intermediate (commercial thinning) less than 1 percent. The species mix will be ponderosa pine 18 percent, Douglas-fir 50 percent, and white woods (lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir) 32 percent.

The condition of the timber stands will be improved over the current situation due to the conversion of slow growing overmature stands to younger more vigorous stands and the application of coordinated forest insect and disease management strategies. Harvest of susceptible stands will be emphasized within the applicable management strategies.

Reforestation activities will be necessary to establish regeneration following both timber harvest and natural catastrophic events such as fire. The emphasis will be on natural regeneration in selection cuttings, shelterwood cutting, and lodgepole clearcuts. Other clearcuts will mostly be planted. The reforestation program will cover 2520 acres per year during decades one and two and 3070 acres per year during the remainder of the planning horizon.

Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) activities will be conducted to increase growth rate, improve quality, maintain desirable species composition, manage insect and disease activity, improve aesthetics, and generally maintain healthy stand conditions. These activities will consist mostly of pre-commercial thinning and release cuttings which involve removal of overtopping unmerchantable trees.

The emphasis will be on treating the most productive sites and those where the effect will be greatest first. The TSI program will be 1010 acres per year for the first two decades increasing to 1230 acres per year for the remainder of the planning horizon.

The distribution of age classes in 2030 will be 0-39 year old - 31.1 percent, 40-79 year old - 16.8 percent, 80-119 year old - 1.0 percent, 120-159 year old - 15.9 percent, and 160+ year old - 35.2 percent.

The availability of firewood and post and pole material is expected to exceed demand on a Forestwide basis.

Soil and Water

Watershed conditions and water quality will be maintained such that downstream beneficial uses are protected. Short term decreases in water quality will be compatible with fisheries' goals, as sediment delivery will be limited in third order and larger streams to meet fisheries' objectives. Watershed restoration projects totaling 600 acres will be completed by the year 2000. Water quality will improve in the restoration project areas. Consumptive and nonconsumptive Federal Reserved Water Rights as defined by the Organic Administration Act of 1897 will continue to be quantified. Water rights claims for all nonreserved water will continue as new uses are developed. Project level soil surveys will be accomplished at an Order 2 intensity. The ongoing Forest Soil Resource Inventory will be conducted as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Salmon National Forest, the Soil Conservation Service, and the University of Idaho.

Minerals and Energy Resources

Approximately 614 M acres or 35 percent of the total Forest area are assigned prescriptions that are essentially incompatible with roading. Of this area, 426 M acres are in existing wilderness. Wilderness areas will be withdrawn from minerals and energy entry or leasing. Management areas featuring semi-primitive recreation opportunities will be open for entry and leasing; however, costs will be higher in these areas due to the lack of an existing road system. Management of areas to be roaded will normally allow conventional exploration and development with appropriate stipulations to protect the soil, water quality, and other surface resource. Administration of operating plans will assure that surface resource are protected and that sites are rehabilitated upon completion of operations.

Cultural Resources

The Cultural Resources Program will be expanded beyond that necessary for support of other activities. Potential sites will be identified, documented, and inventoried if not immediately effected by Forest projects. Archeological consultation and recommendation will be provided for special interest or interpretive projects.

Knowledge of, and ability to manage, cultural resources will be significantly improved. Areas likely to yield cultural resource information will be identified and surveyed.

Research Natural Areas (RNA's)

There is one established RNA on the Forest (Gunbarrel). Protection against inappropriate encroachment on existing conditions will be provided. The Forest will continue to assess the opportunities available to help meet National network objectives, and will formally recommend establishment of suitable RNA's. The following potential RNA's will be managed to protect research values pending formal study and establishment:

Kenney Creek
Dome Lake
Colson Creek
Frog Meadows
Mill Lake
Allan Mountain
Bear Valley Creek
Dry Gulch-Forge Creek
Davis Canyon
Deadwater

Air Quality

Currently, there are no major sources of industrial pollutants within a 50 mile radius of the Forest, and there are no air quality nonattainment areas. State air quality standards will not be

violated by any of the activities or management proposed by this alternative.

The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and all recommended wilderness will continue to be managed as a Class II Air Shed.

Fire Protection

Fire management will limit wildfire burned acreage to levels established in fire analysis, by providing a level of protection which will give the best balance of suppression costs to resources lost.

There will be a gradual buildup of natural fuels in those areas not under intensive management. This will be somewhat offset by a decrease in fuels in areas of timber harvest where natural and activity fuel loads will be treated together. Approximately 4000 acres per year will receive fuel treatment during the first decade. The fuels treatment and fuel break program will gradually increase to about 7090 acres per year in the fourth decade and then decrease.

Prescribed fire will be used to treat hazardous fuel conditions, improve range, improve wildlife habitat and create a diversified forest condition.

Forest Pest Management

Damage and loss due to insect and disease are expected to gradually decline as the forest is changed to a higher percentage of young, even-aged stands. The probability of a mountain pine beetle epidemic is dependent on the economics of harvesting lodgepole pine.

Lands

There will be no significant land acquisitions. Approximately 68 acres will be acquired during the first decade with no additional acquisitions in subsequent decades. Disposal of minor amounts of land under the Small Tracts Act will occur. Scenic easements will be acquired on private lands in the classified recreation section of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Corridor as funds and opportunities are available.

Access to Forest land will be assured by acquisition of road and trail rights-of-way. Four to five rights-of-way cases for existing roads and tracts will be processed annually until needs are met. Forest boundary survey and posting will proceed at a rate of 14 to 17 miles per year.

Current mineral withdrawals will be evaluated as requested by law.

Special use administration will remain at the minimum level required to provide for public health and safety.

Transportation

A safe, functional, and environmentally sound transportation system will be developed. All areas designated for timber management will eventually be roaded with permanent roads (to permit scheduling of harvest around wildlife security areas, and to control infestation). Timber roads will remain closed except when used for harvesting: recreational roads will generally remain open, and will be maintained for recreation traffic.

During the first decade we expect a maximum of 50 miles of new construction each year, and about 16 miles of reconstruction. The mileage of new construction will reduce in future decades.

Law Enforcement

Increasing public use of the Forest will increase law enforcement problems. Cooperative law enforcement agreements with local law enforcement agencies will be continued.

E. MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

This section of the Plan contains the specific management area prescriptions for the forest. Every acre of the forest is covered by one or more of the following prescriptions.

The title of the management area prescriptions describe the specific management emphasis that will take place on the area of land covered by the prescription. The prescriptions are not single use prescriptions, but are multi-functional, that is, they describe how all the various resources of the forest will be managed under any particular prescription. Where a specific prescription is silent about how a particular resource is to be managed, then that resource will be managed according to the standards and guidelines in the Forestwide Direction (Chapter IV B).

A management area prescription number was assigned to each management area in order to link the prescription to the land area. The management area location is illustrated on the Management Area Map accompanying this document.

The prescription for each management area consists of a prescription summary and a set of management requirements. The prescription summary identifies the primary emphasis of the prescription. All prescriptions are multiple-use prescriptions, but each has a primary emphasis.

Management requirements are presented in three columns: Management Activities, General Direction Statements, and Standards and Guidelines.

Management Activities are work processes that are conducted to produce, enhance, or maintain output levels, or to achieve administrative and environmental quality objectives. Management

Activities are identified by a code number and title detined in the Management Information Handbook (FSH 1309.11) dated September 1983. In some cases, management activities were grouped under one activity when it was not appropriate to develop separate requirements.

General Direction Statements specify the actions, measures, or treatments (management practices) to be done when implementing the management activity, or the condition expected to exist after the general direction is implemented.

Standards and Guidelines are quantifications of the acceptable limits within which the general direction is implemented.

The following Table IV E-1 describes the specific management areas and the approximate acreage of the forest assigned to each. The reader will note that this section of the plan contains management prescriptions that do not appear in Table IV E-1. All management prescriptions contained in this section of the chapter will be used to manage the Salmon National Forest. Some, however, are indirectly applied and are not mapped. For example, prescriptions 5D, 5E, and 5F in this section are not mapped and do not appear in Table IV E-1. However, when reading management area Prescription 4A (Key Big Game Winter Range) under silvicultural prescriptions, the above management area prescriptions are referenced and will be applied in all areas mapped 4A.

TABLE IV E-1

Prescription Number	Emphasis	Average (within 10%) (M acres)
1A	Emphasis is on providing downhill skiing opportunity on existing sites. Presently applies only to Lost Trail Pass Ski Area.	.9
2A	Emphasis is on dispersed recreation activity. Semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities are featured. Minerals and energy activities, grazing, and vegetative manipulation are allowed. No timber harvest is planned.	146.2
2A-1	Emphasis is on dispersed recreation activity. Semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities are featured. Motorized use is limited to designated routes. Minerals and energy activities, grazing, and vegetative manipulation are allowed. No timber harvest is planned.	119.5
2B	Emphasis is on dispersed recreation activity Semi-primitive nonmotorized recreation opportunities are featured. Minerals and energy activities, grazing, vegetative manipulation, and snow machine use over snow are allowed. No timber harvest is planned.	72.6
3A-4A	Emphasis is on meeting anadromous fish habitat needs and providing for big game habitat needs on key big game winter range. Vegetation manipulation is allowed for enhancement of habitats.	8.0
3A-5A	Emphasis is on aquatic habitat management for anadromous fish species and producing long-term timber outputs through high investments in regeneration and thinning.	74.9
3A-5B	Emphasis is on aquatic habitat management for anadromous fish species and producing long-term timber outputs through moderate investments in regeneration and thinning.	180.8
3A-5C	Emphasis is on aquatic habitat management for anadromous fish species and producing long-term timber outputs through low investments in regeneration and thinning.	44.9
4A	Emphasis is on managing key big game winter range to insure required forage and cover conditions exist to meet big game needs.	82.0

4B-1	Emphasis is on managing key elk summer range to enhance habitat conditions.	53.1
4B-3	Emphasis is on managing key elk summer range according to the "Elk Habitat Relationships for Central Idaho" guidelines.	3.5
5A	Emphasis is on producing long-term timber outputs through a high level of investment in regeneration and thinning.	22.9
5B	Emphasis is on producing long-term timber outputs through a moderate level of investment in regeneration and thinning.	379.7
5C	Emphasis is on producing long-term timber outputs through a low level of investment in regeneration and thinning.	55.1
6A	Emphasis is on protection and interpretation of areas of unusual scenic, archeological, historical, geological, botanical, zoological, paleontological, or other special characteristic.	1.0
6B	Emphasis is on management of river segments designated as components of the Wild and Scenic River system or those whose eligibility for designation is to be retained.	26.8
7B	Emphasis is to provide wilderness opportunities in existing Wilderness.	413.5
8A	Emphasis is to manage nonforested areas to improve soil and vegetative conditions and provide forage for domestic livestock.	71.6

Prescription numbers 3A-5A, 3A-5B, 3A-5C, 5A, 5B, and 5C emphasize timber management on approximately 758,300 total acres. This means that timber outputs will be emphasized in those areas which are assigned one of the timber management prescriptions. It does <u>not</u> mean that <u>all</u> acres assigned to these prescriptions will be managed for timber. Many acres within these areas are unsuitable for timber production. These areas include most of the 407,000 acres of land which are considered to be suitable for timber production.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 1A
-851 Acres-
(Provides for existing winter sports sites.)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis provides for downhill skiing on existing sites. Management integrates ski area development and use with other resource management to provide healthy tree stands, vegetative diversity, forage production for wildlife and opportunities for nonmotorized recreation.

Visual resources are managed so that the character is one of forested areas interspersed with openings of varying widths and shapes. Facilities may dominate, but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (1A Existing Winter Sports Sites)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Emphasize visually appealing landscapes (vista opening, rock outcroppings, diversity of vegetation, etc.).	a. Do not permit Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) lower than modification. b. Apply rehabilitation practices where the above objectives are not currently being met.
Recreation Site Construction and Rehabilitation (A05 and 06)	1. Design and locate improvements on winter sport sites to provide safety to users and to harmonize with the natural environment.	a. Follow construction/reconstruction standards specified in the approved Master Development Plan.
Management of Developed Recreation Sites (A07)	1. Cooperate with the private sector to provide appropriate recreation opportunities at the Lost Trail Ski Area.	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	1. Manage forest cover types on the permitted area to enhance visual quality, diversity, and recreation opportunities, and to provide for a healthy forest cover. 2. Timber harvest will be scheduled where necessary to meet the direction of the management area. 3. Schedule harvest activities on immediately adjacent sites to be compatible with developed site use.	
Local Road Construction and Reconstruction (L11, 12 & 13)	1. Design and locate local roads in the permitted area to facilitate management of tree stands and wildlife as well as recreation.	

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 2A
-146,216 Acres-
(Emphasis is on dispersed recreation opportunities.)
Allowing Motorized Vehicle Use

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is for dispersed recreation opportunities. Motorized uses, such as snowmobiling, four-wheel driving, and motorcycling are allowed. Motorized travel may be seasonally prohibited and/or restricted in areas or to designated routes to protect physical and biological resources.

Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not evident or remain visually subordinate. Past management activities such as historical changes caused by early mining, logging, and ranching may be present which are not visually subordinate but appear to have evolved to their present state through natural processes. Landscape rehabilitation is used to restore landscapes to a desirable visual quality. Enhancement aimed at increasing positive elements of the landscape to improve visual variety is also used. Treatments to increase forage production alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning, seeding, planting, spraying, mechanical treatments, and mechanical fireline construction may occur.

Mineral and energy resources activities are generally compatible with goals of this management area subject to appropriate stipulations provided in Management Activities - G07 in Forest Direction.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (2A Dispersed Recreation - Motorized)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape. Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetation diversity in selected areas.	a. Do not permit Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) lower than Partial Retention. b. Designated FS System travel routes are sensitivity Level 1 or 2.
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Emphasize semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities. Provide opportunities for primitive road and trail use. Specific land areas or travel routes may be closed seasonally or year-round for compatibility with adjacent area management, to prevent resource damage, for economic reasons, to prevent conflicts of use, and for user safety. Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game population objectives.	a. Maintain big game habitat capability at 80% or more of potential. b. Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan.
	2. Manage use to allow low to moderate contact with other groups and individuals.	a. Maximum use and capacity levels are: - Trail and camp encounters during peak use days are less than 25 other parties per day.
	3. Facilities provided may include development level 1 and 2 campgrounds, trails suitable for motorized trailbike use, local roads with primitive surface and parking lots at trailheads. Provide signing compatible with intended use.	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	1. Plan no timber harvest unless the timber is substantially damaged by fire, windthrow or other catastrophe.	a. The timber within the area would be classed as not available for timber management.
Special Use Management (Non-Recreation) (J01)	1. Permit special uses which are compatible with the kind and development level of the associated Forest Service facilities within the area.	a. Reference the ROS Users Guide.

(2A DISPERSED RECREATION - MOTORIZED)

Transportation System Management (L01 & L20)	1. New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage.	a. New roads will not be constructed unless necessary for minerals or energy exploration or development or for timber salvage. b. Access authorized for minerals/energy exploration and for timber salvage will be the minimum necessary for prudent project accomplishment. c. Temporary access will be rehabilitated to semi-primitive conditions when no longer needed.
Trail System Maintenance and Operation (A12)	1. Maintain existing motorized routes or construct new routes needed as part of the transportation system. Provide loop routes of 1/2 to one day's travel time with at least 1/2 the total route located within the semi-primitive motorized ROS class and utilizing primitive local roads and/or trails suitable for motorized trail bike travel.	a. Do not exceed an average motorized trail corridor density of 4 miles per square mile on fourth-order watersheds. b. Do not exceed an average motorized trail corridor density of 2 miles per square mile in nonforestedareas of fourth-order watersheds.
Minerals and Energy (G01-G08)	1. The area will be available for the exploration and development of locatable minerals and for leasable minerals and energy resources.	

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 2A-1
-119,472 Acres-
(Emphasis is on dispersed recreation opportunities.)
Allowing Motorized Use on Designated Routes

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is for dispersed recreation opportunities. Motorized uses, such as snowmobiling, four-wheel driving, and motorcycling are allowed. Motorized travel will be restricted to designated routes to protect physical and biological resources, and to provide a range of recreation opportuntities.

Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not evident or remain visually subordinate. Past management activities such as historical changes caused by early mining, logging, and ranching may be present which are not visually subordiante but appear to have evolved to their present state through natural processes. Landscape rehabilitation is used to restore landscapes to a desirable visual quality. Enhancement aimed at increasing positive elements of the landscape to improve visual variety is also used. Treatments to increase forage production alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning, seeding, planting, spraying, mechanical treatments, and mechanical fireline construction may occur.

Mineral and energy resources activities are generally compatible with goals of this management area subject to appropriate stipulations provided in Management Activities - G07 in Forest Direction.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (2A-1 Dispersed Recreation - Motorized on Designated Routes)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape. Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetation diversity in selected areas.	a. Do not permit Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) lower than Partial Retention. b. Designated FS System travel routes are sensitivity Level 1 or 2.
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Emphasize semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities. Provide opportunities for primitive road and trail use. Specific land areas or travel routes may be closed seasonally or year-round for compatibility with adjacent area management, to prevent resource damage, for economic reasons, to prevent conflicts of use, and for user safety. Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game population objectives.	a. Maintain big game habitat capability at 80% or more of potential. b. Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan. c. Existing designated routes are shown on the Forest Plan map. Routes may be added or deleted for reasons specified in the general direction as identified during the annual Forest Travel Plan update.
	2. Manage use to allow low to moderate contact with other groups and individuals.	a. Maximum use and capacity levels are: - Trail and camp encounters during peak use days are less than 25 other parties per day.
	3. Facilities provided may include development level 1 and 2 campgrounds, trails suitable for motorized trailbike use, local roads with primitive surface and parking lots at trailheads. Provide signing compatible with intended use.	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	1. Plan no timber harvest unless the timber is substantially damaged by fire, windthrow or other catastrophe.	a. The timber within the area would be classed as not available for timber management.
Special Use Management (Non-Recreation) (J0	1. Permit special uses which are compatible with the kind and development level of the associated Forest Service facilities within the area.	a. Reference the ROS Users Guide.

(2A-1 DISPERSED RECREATION - MOTORIZED ON DESIGNATED ROUTES)

Transportation System Management	1. New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage.	a. New roads will not be constructed unless necessary for minerals or energy exploration or development or for timber salvage. b. Access authorized for minerals/energy exploration and for timber salvage will be the minimum necessary for prudent project accomplishment. c. Temporary access will be rehabilitated to semi-primitive conditions when no longer needed.
Trail System Maintenance and Operation (A12)	1. Maintain existing motorized routes or construct new routes needed as part of the transportation system. Provide loop routes of 1/2 to one day's travel time with at least 1/2 the total route located within the semi-primitive motorized ROS class and utilizing primitive local roads and/or trails suitable for motorized trail bike travel.	a. Do not exceed an average motorized trail corridor density of 4 miles per square mile on fourth-order watersheds. b. Do not exceed an average motorized trail to corridor density of 2 miles per square mile in nonforested areas of fourth-order watersheds.
Minerals and Energy (G01-G08)	1. The area will be available for the exploration and development of locatable minerals and for leasable minerals and energy resources.	

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 2B
-72,581 Acres-
(Emphasis is on Dispersed Recreation Opportunities)
Without Motor Vehicle Use

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is for dispersed recreation opportunities. Recreation opportunities such as hiking, horseback riding, hunting, crosscountry skiing, etc., are available. Motorized use is not permitted. Seasonal or permanent restrictions on human use may be applied to provide seclusion for wildlife such as nesting for raptorial birds, big-game rearing areas, and mammals (mountain lion, etc.) with large home ranges. Visual resources are managed so that management activities are not visually evident or remain visually subordinate.

Investments in compatible resource uses and protection such as livestock grazing, mineral exploration and development, mechanical fireline construction, etc., occur; but roads are closed to public use.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (2B Dispersed Recreation Non-Motorized)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Design and implement management activities to provide a visually appealing landscape. Enhance or provide more viewing opportunities and increase vegetation diversity in selected areas.	a. Do not exceed Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) lower than Partial Retention. b. Designated FS System travel routes are Sensitivity Level 1 or 2.
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Emphasize semi-primitive nonmotorized recreation opportunities. Specific land areas or travel routes may be opened seasonally and with specific authorization to accomplish resource management activities. The area is never open for motorized recreation activities except for snowmobiles operating on snow when such use is compatible with the overall recreation and wildlife management objectives.	a. Prohibit or restrict motorized vehicle use. b. Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan.
	2. Manage use to allow low to moderate contact with other groups and individuals.	a. Maximum use and capacity: - Trail and camp encounters during peak use days are less than 25 other parties per day.
	3. Provide facilities such as foot, bicycle, and horse trails, single lane local intermittent roads with primitive surface used as trails, development Levels 1 and 2 campgrounds, and necessary signing.	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05 and 06)	1. Reduce disturbance to wildlife so that no significant long-term negative wildlife effects result.	

(2B DISPERSED RECREATION - NONMOTORIZED)

Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	1. Plan no timber harvest unless the timber is substantially damaged by fire, windthrow, or other catastrophe.	a. The timber within the area would be classed as not available for timber management.
Special Use Management (Non -Recreation) (J01)	1. Permit special uses which are compatible with the objectives of the management area and which do not change the ROS classification.	a. Reference the ROS Users Guide.
Local Road Construction and Reconstruction (L11, 12, & 13)	1. New road construction will be limited to that needed for mineral/energy activity, or timber salvage.	a. New roads will not be constructed unless necessary for minerals or energy exploration or development, or for timber salvage. b. Access authorized for minerals/energy exploration and for timber salvage will be temporary in nature and be the minimum necessary for prudent project accomplishment. c. Temporary access will be rahabilitated to semi-primitive conditions when no longer needed.
Minerals and Energy (G01-G08)	1. The area will be available for the exploration and development of locatable minerals and for leasable minerals and energy resources.	

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 3A
-328,545 Acres-
(Emphasis is on aquatic habitat management for anadromous fish species)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on anadromous fish species habitat needs. Habitat quality and quantity will be commensurate with meeting or exceeding Idaho Department of Fish and Game anadromous species planning goals.

Management emphasis will be toward providing habitats capable of supporting healthy, self-perpetuating populations of chinook salmon and steelhead trout. The aquatic ecosystem may contain fisheries habitat improvement and channel stabilizing facilities that enhance production capabilities.

Timber harvest and management is compatible, but activity, intensity, and timing will be appropriate to meeting habitat quality goals. Livestock grazing is compatible, but is managed to favor anadromous fish habitat. Transportation system design, construction and management will emphasize prevention of unacceptable sediment influences on fish habitat and avoidance of migration barriers.

Minimize detrimental disturbance to anadromous fish habitats by mineral activities. Initiate timely and effective rehabilitation of disturbed areas and restore habitat to a state of productivity commensurate with above goals.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (3A Anadromous Fish)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided.	a. Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan.
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	1. Provide habitat for anadromous fish species capable of meeting State goals.	a. Provide habitat capable of meeting 90% of production potential.
	2. Plan habitat improvement projects with the assistance of State wildlife agency. Plan those improvements which harmonize with natural setting.	
	3. Maintain a habitat quality and habitat utilization inventory in cooperation with State wildlife agency.	
	4. Maintain instream flow in cooperation with State agencies to support production goals for anadromous fish.	
Timber Resource Management	1. Manage forest cover types to perpetuate tree cover, provide healthy stands and high water quality.	
	2. Timber management activity will be at a level compatible with maintaining aquatic habitat quality tied to sediment levels.	
	3. When not in conflict with other standards and guidelines in this prescription, manage forest cover types using the silvicultural and visual resource standards and guidelines in the Timber Management Prescription assigned to the area and in the General Forest Direction, except as shown here.	a. Treatment of individual stands would generally be consistent with a high level of timber management although the overall acreage treated in a given period might be lower.

Water Resource Improvement and Maintenance	1. Maintain sediment yield within threshold limits. The effects on water and sediment yields from vegetation manipulation and road construction will be determined through use of appropriate models and/or quantification procedures to determine sediment yields. 2. Treat disturbed areas resulting from management activities, to reduce sediment yields in the shortest time possible if necessary to meet water quality objectives.
Hydropower Development	1. Maintain streamflow levels necessary to maintain anadromous fish production objectives. 2. Design diversion structures to allow upstream passage of adult and downstream movement of juvenile fish necessary to maintain production objectives.
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 4A
-82,054 Acres-
(Emphasis is on key big game winter range, i.e., KBGWR.)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on providing required forage and cover on big game winter ranges. Winter habitat for elk, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, and/or pronghorn antelope is emphasized. Treatments to increase forage production, alter plant species composition or to create and maintain hiding and thermal cover for big game are applied. Prescribed burning, seeding, planting, spraying, and mechanical treatments may occur. Tree stand treatments including clearcut, shelterwood, single tree selection and group selection may be applied to commercial and noncommercial stands to accomplish specific cover-forage ratio, stand design, and juxtaposition objectives.

Investments in compatible resources occur. Livestock grazing may be compatible but is managed to favor wildlife habitat. Structural range improvements benefit wildlife. Motorized use of new and/or existing roads and trails is managed to prevent unacceptable stress on big game animals during the primary use period.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (4A - Key Big Game Winter Range)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Wildlife and Fish Resource (C01)	1. Manage key big game winter ranges to achieve and maintain big game population objectives.	a. See "Elk Habitat Relationships for Central Idaho" for partial list. b. Do not eliminate presence of any desirable browse species. c. Maintain hiding and/or thermal cover on at least 25% of the area (where land types are capable). Maintain at least 90% of potential cover on land types that are not capable of reaching 25% cover. d. Maintain big game habitat capability at 80% or more of winter range potential.
Range Resource Management (D02)	1. Manage grazing to favor big game and to achieve wildlife populations objectives.	a. Maintain vegetation in fair or better range condition. b. Limit livestock use of browse and herbaceous plant production to that not needed by big game.
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided. 2. Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game objectives.	a. Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan.

(4A Key Big Game Winter Range)

Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06, 07)	1. When not in conflict with other standards and guidelines in this prescription, manage forest cover types using the silvicultural standards and guidelines in Management Prescriptions 5D, 5E, or 5F and in the General Forest Direction except as shown here.	a. Treatment of individual stands would generally be consistent with a medium-high level of timber management although the overall acreage treated in a given period might be lower.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 4B
-56,628 Acres-
(Emphasis is on key big game summer range, i.e., KESR)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on providing required forage and cover on key big game summer ranges. Summer habitat for elk, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goats and/or pronghorn antelope is emphasized. Treatments to create and maintain proper forage-cover ratios and increased forage are applied. Tree stand treatments including clearcut, shelterwood, single tree selection and group selection may be applied to commercial and noncommercial stands to accomplish specific habitat objectives for various big game species. Management is for specific size, shape, interspersion, crown closure, age, structure and edge characteristics of the stands. Recognized and managed for special habitat components such as elk wallows, calving grounds, solitude and security cover. Recreation and other human activities including motorized travel are managed to provide overall habitat requirements for selected species.

Investments in compatible resources occur but will be dictated by big game habitat requirements. Livestock grazing may be compatible but must be managed to favor wildlife habitat. Vegetation will be maintained in good or better range condition. Structural range improvements must benefit wildlife. Motorized use of new and/or existing roads and trails is managed to prevent unacceptable stress on big game animals during primary use period.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (4B Key Big Game Summer Range)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Wildlife and Resource Management	1. Strategy I - Manage key big game summer range areas to achieve and maintain optimum habitat for elk. Resource management activities which would enhance elk habitat conditions may occur.	a. See "Elk Habitat Relationship for for Central Idaho." b. Maintain elk habitat capability at 90% or more of potential for the area.
	2. Strategy II - Timber management activities will be deferred, during the planning period, in key big game summer range areas. Other compatible resource management activities may occur which would enhance or maintain elk habitat management objectives.	a. See "Elk Habitat Relationship for for Central Idaho." b. Maintain elk habitat capability at 80% or more of potential for the area after deferment period.
	3. Strategy III - Manage timber on key big game summer range areas in compliance with standards and guidelines presented in "Elk Habitat Relationships for Central Idaho." Other resource management which would enhance or maintain elk habitat conditions may occur.	a. See "Elk Habitat Relationship for for Central Idaho." b. Maintain elk habitat capability at 80% or more of potential for the area.
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided.	a. Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan.
	2. Experience level and motorized vehicle use will be managed to be compatible with big game objectives.	
Range Resource Management (D0Z)	1. Coordinate livestock grazing using the standards and guidelines presented in "Elk Habitat Relationships for Central Idaho."	a. See "Elk Habitat Relationships for Central Idaho".
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06, 07)	1. For Strategy I - Plan no timber harvest unless the timber is substantially damaged by fire, windthrow or other catastrophe.	a. Timber would be classed as "Not Appropriate for Timber Management."

b. In the event of catastrophic timber mortality any decisions to harvest timber would be dependent on whether elk habitat could be maintained or enhanced.

2. For Strategy II - The same General Direction and Standards would apply as for Strategy I during this planning period except as follows:

- Reforestation would be appropriate on areas suitable for future timber management.

3. For Strategy III - When not in conflict with other standards and guidelines in this prescription, manage forest cover types using the silvicultural standards guidelines in Management Prescriptions 5D, 5E, or 5F and in the General Forest Direction except as shown here.

a. Treatment of individual stands would generally be consistent with a medium to high level of timber and management although the overall acreage treated in a given period might be lower.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 5A HIGH TM (BASE TM)
-97,813 Acres-

(Emphasis is a high level of commercial sawtimber output and high investments in timber management)

NOTE: This is the base timber management prescription. Other prescriptions, such as 5B Medium TM only show differences from this base prescription.

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

1. General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on a high commercial sawtimber production and utilization while maintaining habitat for target or viable populations of all native vertebrate species of fish and wildlife. Regeneration - Although individual areas would vary, on the average, harvest cuts and regeneration methods would be aimed at an average regeneration period of one decade. This average is based on compartment sized areas (1000-2000 acres) with a similar management prescription. Clearcutting and planting would normally average five years to regenerate and this would offset the longer regeneration period for shelterwoods. This would require a higher percentage of clearcutting and planting in the DF and PP-mesic types and higher investments than in the "Medium" prescription. A higher percentage of clearcutting and higher fuels treatment standards would be used on most of the North Fork District than in other areas. A high percent of the plantable areas over 40 percent slope will be clearcut and planted or underplanted. Machine scarification will be used on most shelterwood areas under 40 percent slope. Precommercial thinning would normally be planned for most regenerated stands. Existing natural seedling-sapling stands would be thinned where they are accessible and where age and crown conditions indicate a release. Commercial thinning would be planned in the future for most regenerated DF and PP-mesic types and in existing natural stands of these types, but only where age and crown conditions indicate a need for intermediate harvest. Primary harvest methods would include clearcut or shelterwood in DF and PP-mesic types, clearcut with natural regeneration or clearcut and plant for the lodgepole type and group shelterwood-selection for the PP-xeric type. The primary special harvest methods for localized areas follows: Selection-group selection in identified riparian areas; clearcut in aspen patches; no harvest in identified and mapped old growth stands and group selection in stands with well developed multiple size/age classes. An irregular shelterwood, where removal cuts are delayed, may be needed in some cases to meet established visual quality standards.

The High Prescription may be applied to areas that have already been heavily logged, in which case the emphasis will be on treatments that regenerate the areas already logged.

Small commercial sales and "land management" contracts with salvage rights will be used where trees must be removed for site preparation, release, and insect and disease protection.

The area will generally eventually have a mosaic of relatively even-aged stands that follow natural patterns and avoid geometric shapes. Vertical diversity will be provided in the following areas: Riparian areas; old growth stands; forest land unsuitable for timber management; and, inaccessible areas. Species diversity will be provided throughout the area, but not necessarily on each acre.

One or more visual quality objectives will be established and mapped for the area and these objectives will be met as described in Salmon National Forest General Direction and under Activity A04 in the prescription.

Roaded-natural recreation opportunities are provided along Forest arterial and collector roads. Semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities are provided on those local roads and trails that remain open, semiprimitive nonmotorized opportunities are provided on those that are closed.

2. Management Opportunities Emphasized:

Although commercial sawtimber output is emphasized, personal or commercial use of material for posts, poles, and firewood can be emphasized in areas with flat terrain and easy access, subject to other resource management objectives.

3. Silvicultural System Selection

In addition to FORESTWIDE DIRECTION in Chapter IV B., Management Prescription 5A provides the primary silvicultural standards and guidelines to be used for most areas where timber management is emphasized. Prescriptions 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E, and 5F only contain those standards and guidelines that are different than 5A. Thus, 5A is considered the "base timber prescription." These prescriptions describe in some detail the conditions where various harvest cutting methods and other vegetation management practices will normally be applied. However, the actual treatment will be based on a site specific prescription. Guidelines for clearcutting are of particular importance. Sections 6(g)(3)(F) of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 states that clearcutting will be used only where "...it is determined to be the optimum method..." Clearcutting is the optimum method to meet the objectives and requirements of this plan in many cases.

Clearcutting is normally the preferred harvest method in the lodgepole pine type. Lodgepole stands do not lend themselves to partial cutting and the species regenerates better in the open conditions following a clearcut or fire. Many stands have little to no volume growth, but the trees are barely of merchantable size. A majority of the stands also have dwarf mistletoe. These factors make it very difficult to leave suitable seed trees. The problem is commonly compounded with dead "blowdown" trees. Even when it is possible to skid logs and save a residual stand, it is often not possible to dispose of the slash without clearcutting. Residual

trees are also often susceptible to windthrow. There is reasonable assurance of natural regeneration in lodgepole clearcuts although some follow-up interplanting will often be necessary. Thus, the decision to clearcut lodgepole does not usually mean that regeneration costs will be higher than with other methods as it often does in Douglas-fir where planting is usually required.

Clearcutting is a useful tool in insect and disease management. It removes high risk stands from the potential for insect attacks and also provides the best management practice for controlling dwarf mistletoe disease. This method is almost essential to regenerate some Douglas-fir stands with heavy dwarf mistletoe. Even when it is possible to leave seed trees that are apparently free of dwarf mistletoe many of these will be infected. A high percentage of the advance regeneration in these stands is also infected. It is usually felt that it is necessary to remove the infected overstory before the regeneration is three feet tall or ten years old to avoid serious damage in the new stand. Stands heavily infected at an early age have very little chance of growing to merchantable size on most of our sites. Due to the sporadic nature of natural regeneration in the Douglas-fir type, clearcutting is usually optimum in dwarf mistletoe infected stands that are reasonably plantable. Dwarf mistletoe on the Salmon National Forest is host specific, meaning that only Douglas-fir is infected with Douglas-fir mistletoe and only lodgepole pine is infected with its mistletoe. This allows nonhost species to be planted in areas of dwarf-mistletoe infection. This is a valuable tool in certain stands, but underplanting of nonhost species is usually less desirable than clearcutting and planting. Ponderosa pine dwarf mistletoe is not known to occur on the Salmon National Forest, thus, there is not as great a need to clearcut in ponderosa pine stands.

Other factors, often in combination, are severe enough to require clearcutting. This need often depends on the location within the Forest. Many of the Douglas-fir stands on the north end of the Forest have these factors. The site productivity, timber values, and the fire hazard are all higher than in the southern end. Slash disposal is very difficult in partial cuts in this area, especially on steep ground and the cost of waiting for natural regeneration is higher. These areas with higher timber values are usually selected for a higher level of timber management and a higher percentage of clearcutting and planting. Natural regeneration is less certain on the steeper ground where machine scarification is not possible. Therefore, a higher percentage of clearcutting and planting is planned on the plantable steep areas. This is tempered by the fact that higher percentage of the steep areas are unplantable due to rock. Natural regeneration is also slower in stands with low vigor and slow growth. Some stands have a high percentage of trees with a very high risk of mortality before the final harvest. Clearcutting is often the optimum method in these "high risk" stands. These stand problems are often caused by Douglas-fir beetle or western spruce budworm. Clearcutting is one of the best ways to reduce the western budworm damage in an area. Leaving even a few large rough barked

trees in a stand provides habitat for the budworm which can damage in the middle of a regenerated clearcut are less affected.

Some of the Douglas-fir stands in the southern portion of the Forest and at higher elevations are typical of the areas selected for a lower level of timber management. Site productivity, timber values and the fire hazard are lower. The timber value in these areas cannot support a high level of timber management, therefore, clearcutting is only optimum in the very worst stands (considering dwarf mistletoe, stand vigor and growth, and risk of mortality.)

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS - 5A HIGH TM (BASE TM)

NOTE: This is the base TM Prescription. Other Timber Management Prescriptions, 5B-5F, do not duplicate information in this prescription.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A14 and 15)	1. Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided; however, the dominant experience will be roaded natural.	a. Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan.
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05, 06)	1. Provide habitat for target or viable populations of all native vertebrate fish and wildlife species.	a. Refer to Standards and Guidelines in General Forest Direction and specifics in the attached list.
Range Improvement and Maintenance (D03, 04, 05, 06)	1. Livestock production will not be increased based on anticipated increased forage production through logging, however, this transitory forage may be utilized where regeneration can be protected. 2. Protect regeneration from livestock damage when necessary to achieve timber management objections.	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06, 07)	1. Manage Forest Cover Types using the following primary harvest methods: (These would apply about 80% of the time). - Clearcut and plant or shelterwood in Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine-mesic timber classes. - Clearcut with natural regeneration (or planting) in lodgepole and associated species. - Group shelterwood-selection in the ponderosa pine-xeric Timber Class.	a. The following is a summary of detailed standards and guidelines from the FORPLAN prescriptions.

WILDLIFE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
FOR
5A, 5B, AND 5C

1. Manage big game summer ranges to support target* populations on each game management unit.

2. Manage long narrow stringers (less than 1/4 mile wide) and natural forested islands (less than 25 acres) on big game summer and winter ranges to support target* populations of big game.

3. Manage abrupt ridgetop ecotones to maintain the integrity of at least 75 percent of the natural linear distance. Individual cutting unit boundaries will not exceed 1,000 feet along the ecotone. "Wolfy"-type trees will be left along ridgetops even within the cutting units, unless the tree is mistletoed.

4. Design first entry cutting units within cover blocks so that no point within the harvest area is more than 800 feet from cover.

5. Cover patches will be designed to be at least 600 feet wide and should be at least 25 acres in size if silviculturally and economically feasible.

6. Even-age harvest units (clearcuts and seed cuts of a shelterwood system) will no longer be considered forage areas when regeneration reaches the stage of growth and density such that at a distance of 200 feet 90 percent of an adult elk is hidden from view. On the average, this condition would be met when regeneration is 8 feet tall with a minimum stocking of 200 trees per acre, but may vary on a site specific basis depending on slope, terrain, species, and uniformity of stocking.

7. Plan logging and road building activities to provide suitable displacement areas for big game.

8. When roads to be left open traverse cover blocks, where logging systems permit, and as needed to meet habitat capability objectives, provide cover for big game at least two sight distances wide along one half of the length of road through the cover block.

* Target populations are the State goal populations within game management units as established in the 1986-1990 big game management plans developed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

The following is a summary of silvicultural standards and guidelines by timber class:

1. Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine-mesic.

   1a. Conventional Logging, Existing and Regenerated Stands Timber Classes 1-16, 501-516, and regenerated stands resulting from the treatment of these classes.

   - Use mix of shelterwood, clearcut-plant, underplant and scarify to have an average regeneration period of one decade. Local conditions may indicate other methods.
   - Clearcutting is usually optimum on reasonably plantable Mesic sites without a manageable understory that meet one of the following: (1) Mistletoe infected; (2) high risk; (3) low vigor and slow growth; or, (4) areas over 40 percent.
   - Under-planting with hand scalping will be considered on plantable sites where a shelterwood is needed; and feasible natural regeneration site preparation methods are not available. Planting will be planned for all clearcuts.
   - Plan precommercial thinning in accessible and manageable seedling-sapling stands and apply commercial thin to seedling-sapling and pole stands when they become merchantable if age, height, and crown conditions indicate a release.
   - Shelterwood re-entry planned within 10 years of regeneration establishment and before regeneration reaches 3 feet tall except where irregular shelterwood is prescribed.
   - Machine scarification will be planned on most shelterwood areas under 40 percent slope.
   - Also use other site preparation methods, if feasible, including chemicals, as developed.
   - Due to the uncertainty of other methods, a longer natural regeneration period will be planned on steep slopes.
   - Plan one precommercial thinning and one commercial thinning in regenerated stands to improve stand vigor and reduce insect and disease hazard.
   - Where the irregular shelterwood method is prescribed to meet visual quality objectives, a portion of the overstory will remain until the regeneration meets visual quality objectives. This method will only be used where the normal shelterwood method cannot be used on stands over 5 acres.

   1b. Helicopter logging.

   - Shelterwood is optimum except for stands on plantable sites that are of very low vigor or heavily dwarf mistletoe infected.
   - Precommercial thinning would be negligible and would be limited to areas adjacent to roads.
   - Stand clearcutting and planting are planned only in stands that are (1) heavily infected with dwarf mistletoe, or, (2) with a very high percentage of high risk trees that would probably die within 20 years, and, (3) within 1/2 mile walk of a road.

2. Ponderosa pine-xeric. Conventional and Helicopter, these Standards and Guidelines apply to Timber Classes 909-916 and 609-616.

- Use a mix of selection-group selection and small group shelterwood treatments to encourage natural regeneration.
- Clearcuts would be limited to small patchcuts. Stand clearcutting would not be planned.
- Timber marking will leave a sufficient number of trees for site protection and as a seed source.
- Bark beetle mortality will be reduced by cutting "High Risk Trees" (after site protection and seed source have been considered.)
- Young dense groups of trees will be commercially thinned to reduce the risk from bark beetles.
- Scarified areas will not be continuous through the unit and limited to slopes generally under 25 percent in granitics and under 35 percent in quartzites.
- Harvest cuts within stand work areas will be planned on an approximate 50 year re-entry cycle, with the initial harvest normally not exceeding 50 percent of the volume and future harvests normally not exceeding 35 percent.
- Re-entry within individual groups will normally not be planned until adjacent regeneration has reached prescribed density and 8 feet tall.

3. Lodgepole pine and associated species, Timber Classes 17-32 and regenerated stands.

3a. Conventional logging, Existing and Regenerated Stands, Nonstagnated.

- Clearcutting is usually optimum in this type. Some seed trees may be left. Local conditions may indicate other methods.
- Machine site prep and/or slash manipulation will be planned on most areas under 40 percent slope.
- Broadcast burning will be the primary site preparation method on areas over 40 percent slope, although usually not as effective in pinegrass or where the closed cone habitat prevails.
- Also use other site preparation methods, if feasible, including chemicals, as developed.
- Due to the uncertainty of other site prep methods a higher percentage of planting will be planned where machine scarification is not possible.
- When feasible, some good quality trees other than lodgepole may be left as seed trees to encourage a mixed stand.
- Immediate planting will normally be planned in areas that meet the following: (1) Grass is heavy and machine scarification is not possible, or, (2) an adequate "seedwall" or suitable seed trees are not present and closed cones are not available.
- Follow-up interplanting may often be necessary to supplement natural regeneration in the center of clearcuts (200' from edge) and in any other areas which have not regenerated within a reasonable period of time. (See reforestation standards and guidelines.)

- Plan precommercial thinning in existing seedling-sapling stands where accessible and where age, height, and crown conditions indicate a release.
- Plan one precommercial thinning in regenerated stands.

3b. Lodgepole pine and associated species. Helicopter logging.

- No harvest is planned in this type where helicopter is required.

3c. Stagnated lodgepole. (A portion of the lodgepole type is not growing and is not expected to grow to merchantable size.) As the lodgepole type is accessed these areas will be identified.

- The majority of these areas will remain untreated unless the salvage value increases significantly.
- Some accessible stagnated stands may be pushed over and burned when the following conditions are met: (1) Rapid natural regeneration is assured; (2) wildlife, timber, or insect and disease benefits are shown: and, (3) the salvage value reduces the cost of the work significantly.
- Machine site preparation or slash manipulation will normally be used.
- When feasible some good quality trees other than lodgepole may be left as seed trees to encourage a mixed stand.
- Follow-up interplanting may be necessary to supplement natural regeneration in areas that have not regenerated within a reasonable period of time. (See Reforestation Standards and Guidelines.)
- Stands that are rehabilitated will be managed as described for nonstagnated lodgepole.

4. Deforested or Unstocked. These Standards and Guidelines apply to Timber Classes 33-36.

- Planting and interplanting will be planned on reasonably plantable areas except those that are partially stocked and will regenerate naturally in one decade or areas that are not accessible.
- Where feasible provide for the salvage of any cull trees removed for site preparation.
- The following areas will be examined for possible reclassification as Unsuitable Forest Land: Unplantable areas and areas where planting has failed and where there is little chance of natural or artificial regeneration success within 10 years.

5. Unsuitable Forest Land. Timber Classes 40, 60, 801-837 and other areas determined to be unsuitable through approved silvicultural prescription.

- Regularly scheduled timber harvest is not planned.
- Any timber cutting would be analyzed on a case by case basis and would follow Salmon National Forest General Direction and Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines.

- Where trees are cut to clean up fuel hazards or to protect adjacent stands from insects or disease, planting will normally not be planned. Harvest for other resource needs may require planting if it is feasible.

6. Riparian Areas.

- Regularly scheduled timber harvest is not planned but may occur as adjacent areas are treated.
- Any timber cutting would follow Salmon National Forest General Direction and Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines.

7. Mosaic Stands or Unevenaged Stands

The minimum practical stand size is 5-10 acres with 20-40 acres desired. This results in many stands being classed as "uneven aged" which have a mosaic of various age classes. Each group is often treated with a modification of the shelterwood system although the management is classed as unevenaged. Standards and guidelines for the Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine-mesic types normally apply with the following modifications:

- If stand condition does not indicate a clearcut, each age class will be managed with a modified shelterwood or group selection method relying primarily on natural regeneration.
- Where possible try to eventually convert to an even aged condition but when this is not feasible continue the uneven aged mosaic.
- Planting in these stands is extremely costly and trees are vulnerable to damage by re-entry and by insects, therefore, planting is not planned.
- The natural regeneration period would depend on what site preparation method is possible but would be similar to the shelterwood regeneration period.
- Re-entries would normally be dependant on the re-entry schedule of adjacent stands and would probably exceed two decades.

b. Estimated Amount, Timing, and Densities of Various Timber Stand Treatments.

(5A HIGH TM)

Species	Timb. Class	Size Class	Age Average (Range)	Precommercial Thin %	Precommercial Thin DBH Age	Precommercial Thin T/A	Commercial Thin %	Commercial Thin DBH Age	Commercial Thin T/A	Minimum Rotation Age Probable Range	Harvest Methods % CC	% SW	% Oth	9/ Regen Harvest DBH	SW Leave Stand T/A
DF	1-6	Sawtimber & Poles 1/		Only as follow-up to commercial thin.			0-50%	9-12 120	55 45-100	80 8/ 100-220	40-70	60-30	Negl	15-18	15-40
DF	7,8	Seedling-1/ Sapling	50 (10-120)	0-50%	1-7 25-60	200-230	±50%	10-12 90	55 45-100	110 10/ 110-190	40-70	60-30	Negl	15-18	15-40
DF	N/A	Regen-erated 2/	0	99%+	1-5 25-40	200-230	99%+	10-12 100	55 45-100	120 10/ 120-170	40-55	60-45	Negl	15-18	15-40
PP Mesic	9,14	Sawtimber & Poles 1/		Only as follow-up to commercial thin.			0-70%	10-12 120	55 45-100	80 8/ 100-220	35-50	65-50	Negl	15-20	12-30
PP Mesic	15,16	Seedling-Sapling 1/	Same as DF	0-50%	1-7 20-60	200-230	±70%	10-12 120	55 45-100	110 10/ 110-190	35-50	65-50	Negl	15-20	12-30
PP Mesic	N/A	Regen-erated 1/	0	99%+	1-5 20-40	200-230	99%+	10-13 90	55 45-100	110 10/ 110-170	40-60	60-40	Negl	16-24	12-40
LP-Other	17-19 21-23 25-27, 29-31	Sawtimber& Poles 1/		N/A	-	-	6/	-	-	80 120-240	80%+	±10	±10	9-13	0-3
LP-Other	24,32 20,28	Seedling Sapling1/	90 (10&60-160)	6/	1-6 20-60	7/ 200-360	6/	-	-	80 120-240	80%+	±10	±10	9-13	0-3
LP-Other	N/A	Regen-erated 1/	0	+100	1-4 20-40	7/ 200-360	6/	-	-	80 80-110	80%+	+10	+10	10-12	0-3

1/ Timber classes and size classes are mapped on the Salmon National Forest Timber Class Overlays and are defined in the Type 2 prescription package.

5/ A regenerated stand is the young stand resulting from a regeneration treatment that has been applied or will be applied to one of the mapped timber classes.

6/ Much of the nonsawtimber LP size classes is stagnated with little chance of release.

7/ Denser precommercial thinning stocking (up to 360 trees/acre) may be prescribed where there is a very high probability of future thinning through post and pole harvest. Otherwise, stocking should normally not exceed 230 trees/acre.

8/ Existing sawtimber stands over 80 years old have generally reached the culmination of mean annual increment of growth but minimum objective diameters are generally not reached until stands are 100 to 130 years old which defines the desired rotation for these.

9/ Objective diameters for DF and PP are the diameters of the shelterwood leave stand (codominant size class). Actual harvest diameters are usually somewhat smaller depending on stand structure. Objective diameters for lodgepole are average harvest diameters.

10/ If commercial thin is not possible, the age to culmination is shortened. Rotation age is lengthened for existing sawtimber stands due to the large number of old stands.

(5A HIGH TM)

c. Approximate sizes and timing for Irregular Shelterwood 1/ 2/

Treatment 3/	Shelterwood DBH	Shelterwood Est Age	Shelterwood Leave T/A	Regeneration Approx. 5/ Square Spacing	Regeneration Ave. Height	Regeneration Approx Age	Regeneration Leave T/A	Combined Total T/A	Combined Two Stories Est BA/A	Combined Two Stories Est Stand Dens Index
Prep Cut or Comm Thin	10+	70-100	110	20 feet	Some existing advance regen is expected.			110	65	115
Seed Cut	14	100-130	55	28 feet	Some regen has been established as a result of prep cut.			55+	60	95
Regen is Fully Established	16	110-140	55-	28 feet	0+	0+	300+	350+	80	120
First Removal, Thin Regen	20	140-170	27	40 feet	10-20'	30	220	250	65	100
Final Removal: Shelterwood 4/	24	170-200	0+	--	20-50'	60	220-	220-	100	190
Commercial Thin-Regen 4/	--	---	--	--	50+	70-100	110	110	65	115

1/ The primary difference between this and a "normal" shelterwood is that the removal of the overstory is delayed until the regeneration is quite large. Growth of regeneration usually suffers due to overtopping and insect damage (especially western budworm).

2/ This method is similar to unevenaged management in that a continuous cover of large trees is maintained. However, this method is preferable in many stands that are primarily even-aged or two storied.

3/ Thinnings and multiple removal cuts offset the effects of the long rotation age.

4/ If necessary to meet other objectives, some of the larger overstory trees can be left into the next cycle. This would require removing a higher percentage of the understory in the prep cut or commercial thin.

5/ These are minimum spacings.

2. For timber management purposes, a cut-over area is considered an opening until such time as:	a. A created opening will no longer be considered an opening when stocking surveys carried on in accordance with Regional instructions indicate prescribed tree stocking at or above 2-1/2 feet in height.
	b. Prescribed tree stocking varies with the species, site quality and whether a pre-commercial thinning has been conducted. This stocking is normally 200-300 trees/acre prior to thinning. On harsh rocky sites this may be lowered to a minimum of 100 trees per acre.
3. Timber stands must be large enough to provide dispersal of adjacent openings and to prevent unreasonable treatment and record keeping costs.	a. Normal stand size is greater than 10 acres and wide enough that the regenerated stand will be at least 2 sight distances wide through much of the rotation (about 400 feet wide). Desired stand size is 20-40 acres.
	b. Minimum stand size for mapping and record keeping purposes is 5 acres. This does not preclude intermediate treatments or harvest cuts on smaller areas if the objective is to create a larger stand.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 5B MEDIUM TM
-560,527 Acres-
(Emphasis is a medium level of commercial sawtimber output and medium investments in timber management)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

This summary and Part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

Management emphasis is on a medium level of commercial sawtimber production and utilization.

Regeneration methods in DF and PP-Mesic would be aimed at an average regeneration period less than two decades, rather than one, as in HIGH. Clearcutting and planting with a 5-year regeneration period is still needed for certain PP and DF stand conditions and to offset the longer natural regeneration period on many sites. The average includes all "harsh" sites that are still listed as suitable for timber management in addition to the better sites. Various site preparation methods will be tried in an attempt to lower the natural regeneration period. There would be a lower percentage of clearcutting and planting in PP and DF than in HIGH. Steep plantable areas will not be clearcut and planted just because machine scarification cannot be used as in HIGH, but clearcutting is still needed for other reasons.

Regeneration methods in LP would be the same as in high because this type can be regenerated at less expense. A one decade goal would still be in effect for LP clearcuts.

Precommercial thinning would be essentially the same as HIGH because our current research on the Salmon National Forest indicates that failure to thin many stands can result in a dramatic loss of future sawtimber growth.

Commercial thinning usually lowers the viability or value of a sale and is, therefore, looked at more as a cost item. Commercial thinning primarily to increase board foot growth is not planned at the MEDIUM level until the economics of this treatment improves. It may be needed to reduce insect and disease hazards, especially in ponderosa pine and to allow extended rotations. Commercial thinning usually cannot be used as a substitute for prompt precommercial thinning. In fact, the failure to precommercial thin often precludes commercial thinning.

Except for the greater reliance on natural regeneration, primary harvest methods and special harvest methods remain the same as HIGH.

The future forest will look similar to that resulting from HIGH, but with a longer period to attain this mosaic of relatively even-aged stands.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS - 5B MEDIUM TM

The following section only includes requirements that are different from or not included in the General Forest Direction and Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06, 07)	1. Manage Forest Cover Types using the same primary harvest methods as 5A HIGH TM (Base TM).	a. Use the same Standards and Guidelines as in 5 A HIGH TM (Base TM) except as shown. b. Application of the MEDIUM prescription would vary by timber class and area on the forest the same as HIGH as shown in the following table.

The following is:

SILVICULTURAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
by
Timber Class - 5B MEDIUM TM

(Refer to General Forest Direction and 5A HIGH TM [Base TM] for other.)

1. Douglas-fir and Ponderosa Pine Mesic

1a. Conventional Logging, Existing and Regenerated Stands

- Use a mix of shelterwood, clearcut-plant, and scarify to have an average regeneration period less than two decades. Underplanting of shelterwoods would be minimal.

- Clearcutting is usually optimum on reasonably plantable mesic sites without a manageable understory that meets one of the following: 1) Mistletoe infected; 2) high risk; or, 3) low vigor and slow growth (areas over 40 percent slope were also included in HIGH). Exceptions are on Leadore District and areas of low (generally under 30 MAI) productivity, where less clearcutting would be used.

- Apply commercial thin where necessary to extend the rotation or reduce insect hazard in merchantable stands that are not ready for regeneration harvest. Commercial thin is not planned solely to increase volume growth until the economics of this treatment improves.

2. Other Timber Classes

- Use the same standards and guidelines as HIGH.

c. Amount, Timing, and Densities of Various Timber Stand Treatments are shown in the following table. Items with an (*) are changes from HIGH.

(5B MEDIUM TM)

d. Refer to 5A HIGH for the approximate timing and sizes of the irregular shelterwood.

2. The definition of an opening and minimum stand size is the same as HIGH.

(SH TM)

Species	Timb. Class	Size Class	Age Average (Range)	Precommercial Thin %	Precommercial Thin DBH Age	Precommercial Thin T/A	Commercial Thin %	Commercial Thin DBH Age	Commercial Thin T/A	Minimum Rotation Age Probable Range	Harvest Methods % CC	% SW	% Oth	99/ Regen Harvest DBH	SW Leave Stand T/A
DF	1-6	Sawtimber & Poles 1/		Only as follow-up to commercial thin.			0- *10/	9-12 120	55 45-100	80 8/ 100-220	* 25-60	* 75-40	Negl	15-18	15-40
DF	7,8	Seedling-1/ Sapling	50 (10-120)	0- 50%	1-7 25-60	200-230	*10/	10-12 90	55 45-100	*90 10/ 110-190	* 25-60	* 75-40	Negl	15-18	15-40
DF	N/A	Regen-erated 2/	0	99%+	1-5 25-40	200-230	*10/	10-12 100	55 45-100	*110 10/ 120-160*	* 25-40	* 75-60	Negl	* 13-16	15-40
PP Mesic	9,14	Sawtimber & Poles 1/		Only as follow-up to commercial thin.			0- *10/	10-12 120	55 45-100	80 8/ 100-220	* 20-36	* 80-70	Negl	15-20	12-30
PP Mesic	15,16	Seedling-Sapling 1/	Same as DF	0- 50%	1-7 20-60	200-230	*10/	10-12 120	55 45-100	*90 10/ 110-190	* 20-30	* 80-70	Negl	15-20	12-30
PP Mesic	N/A	Regen-erated 1/	0	99%+	1-5 20-40	200-230	*10/	10-13 90	55 45-100	110 10/ 110-150*	* 20-30	* 80-70	Negl	* 13-17	12-40
LP-Other	17-19 21-23 25-27, 29-31	Sawtimber& Poles 1/		N/A	-	-	6/	-	-	80 120-240	80%+	±10	±10	9-13	0-3
LP-Other	24,32 20,28	Seedling Sapling1/	90 (10&60-160)	6/	1-6 20-60	7/ 200-360	6/	-	-	80 120-240	80%+	±10	±10	9-13	0-3
LP-Other	N/A	Regen-erated 11/	0	+100	1-4 20-40	7/ 200-360	80-110	80%+		80 +10	+10	10-12	0-3		

1/ Timber classes and size classes are mapped on the Salmon National Forest Timber Class Overlays and are defined in the Type 2 prescription package.

5/ A regenerated stand is the young stand resulting from a regeneration treatment that has been applied or will be applied to one of the mapped timber classes.

6/ Much of the nonsawtimber LP size classes is stagnated with little chance of release.

7/ Denser precommercial thinning stocking (up to 360 trees/acre) may be prescribed where there is a very high probability of future thinning through post and pole harvest. Otherwise, stocking should normally not exceed 230 trees/acre.

8/ Existing sawtimber stands over 80 years old have generally reached the culmination of mean annual increment of growth but minimum objective diameters are generally not reached until stands are 100 to 130 years old which defines the desired rotation for these.

9/ Objective diameters for DF and PP are the diameters of the shelterwood leave stand (codominant size class). Actual harvest diameters are usually somewhat smaller depending on stand structure. Objective diameters for lodgepole are average harvest diameters.

10/ If commercial thin is not possible, the age to culmination is shortened. Rotation age is lengthened for existing sawtimber stands due to the large number of old stands.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 5C LOW TM
-100,008 Acres-
(Emphasis is a low level of commercial sawtimber output and low investments in timber management)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

This summary and Part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

Management emphasis is on a low investments in commercial sawtimber production and utilization.

Regeneration methods in DF and PP-Mesic could result in an average regeneration period over 20 years. Clearcutting and planting with a 5-year regeneration period is still needed for certain PP and DF stand conditions. This would offset the longer natural regeneration period on many sites. The average includes all "harsh" sites that are still listed as suitable for timber management in addition to the better sites. Various low cost site preparation methods will be tried in an attempt to lower the natural regeneration period. There would be a lower percentage of clearcutting and planting in PP and DF then in MEDIUM. Steep plantable areas will not be clearcut and planted just because machine scarification cannot be used as in HIGH, but clearcutting is still needed for other reasons. The shelterwood method would be allowed in more decadent stands than in MEDIUM. Some dwarf mistletoe would be allowed.

Regeneration methods in LP would be similar to HIGH and MEDIUM because this type can be regenerated at less expense. A one decade goal would still be in effect for LP clearcuts.

Precommercial thinning would primarily be limited to stands where stagnation or serious growth reduction is expected.

Commercial thinning would be limited the same as in MEDIUM.

Except for the greater reliance on natural regeneration, primary harvest methods and special harvest methods remain the same as HIGH.

The multi-age stand structure may predominate in the future forest. Portions of many stands will regenerate rapidly with other areas gradually filling in. Damage from western budworm will be higher than MEDIUM or HIGH.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS - 5C LOW TM

The following section only includes requirements that are different from or not included in the General Forest Direction and Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	1. Manage Forest Cover Types using the same primary harvest methods as 5A HIGH TM (Base TM).	a. Use the same Standards and Guidelines as in 5A HIGH TM (Base TM) except as shown. b. Application of the MEDIUM prescription would vary by timber class and area on the forest the same as HIGH as shown in the following table.

SILVICULTURAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
by
Timber Class - 5C LOW TM

(Refer to General Forest Direction and 5A HIGH TM [Base TM] for other.)

1. Douglas-fir and Ponderosa Pine Mesic

1a. Conventional Logging, Existing and Regenerated Stands

- Use a lower percentage of clearcutting (and planting) than in MEDIUM, which could result in an average regeneration period over 20 years. Underplanting of shelterwoods is not planned.

- Clearcutting is usually optimum on reasonably plantable mesic sites without a manageable understory that meets one of the following: 1) Heavily mistletoe infected; or, 2) with a high percentage of high risk in stands of low vigor and slow growth (areas over 40 percent slope were also included in HIGH).

- Apply commercial thin where necessary to extend the rotation or reduce insect hazard in merchantable stands that are not ready for regeneration harvest. Commercial thin is not planned solely to increase volume growth until the economics of this treatment improves.

- Plan precommercial thinning in accessible and manageable seedling-sapling stands that would stagnate if not thinned.

- Plan one precommercial thinning in manageable regenerated stands where serious growth reduction is expected without treatment.

2. Ponderosa Pine-Xeric - Conventional and Helicopter, Timber Class 909-916 and 609-616

- Harvest cuts within stand work areas would be longer than HIGH on an approximate 60-year re-entry cycle, with the initial harvest not exceeding 50 percent of the volume and future harvests normally not exceeding 30 percent.

3. Lodgepole Pine and Associated Species, Timber Classes 17-32 and Regenerated Stands

3a. Convention Logging, Non Stagnated Stands

- Stands more suitable for partial cutting would follow standards and guidelines for Douglas-fir or for Mosaic/Unevenaged Stands.

- Use the same standards and guidelines for precommercial thinning as in Douglas-fir. However, due to the higher probability of stagnation, more precommercial thinning is expected in lodgepole.

3b. Stagnated Lodgepole

- The majority of these areas will remain untreated unless the salvage value increases enough to essentially cover treatment costs.

- When salvage value covers the cost of rehabilitation, follow standards and guidelines in 5A HIGH TM.

4. Other Timber Classes

- Use the same standards and guidelines as HIGH.

c. Amount, Timing, and Densities of Various Timber Stand Treatments are shown in the following table. Items with an (*) are changes from HIGH.

(5C LOW TM)

Species	Timb. Class	Size Class	Age Average (Range)	Precommercial Thin %	Precommercial Thin DBH Age	Precommercial Thin T/A	Commercial Thin %	Commercial Thin DBH Age	Commercial Thin T/A	Minimum Rotation Age Probable Range	Harvest Methods % CC	% SW	% Oth	9/ Regen Harvest DBH	SW Leave Stand T/A
DF	1-6	Sawtimber & Poles 1/		Only as follow-up to commercial thin.			0- *10/	9-12 120	55 45-100	80 8/ 100-220	* 20-30	* 75-40	Negl	15-18	15-40
DF	7,8	Seedling-1/ Sapling	50 (10-120)	0-10/ 0-20%*	1-7 25-60	200-230	*10/	10-12 90	55 45-100	*80 10/ 100-170	* 20-30	* 75-40	Negl	15-18	15-40
DF	N/A	Regen-erated 2/	0	* 30%+ 10/	1-5 25-40	200-230	*10/	10-12 100	55 45-100	*90 10/ 100-150*	* 10-20	* 75-60	Negl	* 10-14	15-40
PP Mesic	9-14	Sawtimber & Poles 1/		Only as follow-up to commercial thin.			0- *10/	10-12 120	55 45-100	80 8/ 100-220	* 10-20	* 80-70	Negl	15-20	12-30
PP Mesic	15,16	Seedling-Sapling 1/	Same as DF	0- 10/ 0-20%*	1-7 20-60	200-230	*10/	10-12 120	55 45-100	*80 10/ 100-170*	* 10-20	* 80-70	Negl	* 15-20	12-30
PP Mesic	N/A	Regen-erated 1/	0	*30%+ 10/	1-5 20-40	200-230	*10/	10-13 90	55 45-100	*100 10/ 100-150*	* 10-20	* 80-70	Negl	* 11-16	12-40
LP-Other	17-19 21-23 25-27, 29-31	Sawtimber& Poles 1/		N/A	-	-	6/	-	-	80 120-240	80%+	±10	±10	9-13	0-3
LP-Other	24,32 20,28	Seedling Sapling1/	90 (10&60-160)	6/	1-6 20-60	7/ 200-360	6/	-	-	80 120-240	80%+	±10	±10	9-13	0-3
LP-Other	N/A	Regen-erated 1/	0	*50%+ 10/	1-4 20-40	7/ 200-360	6/	-	-	80 80-110 8/	80%+	+10	+10	* 7-12	0-3

1/ Timber classes and size classes are mapped on the Salmon National Forest Timber Class Overlays and are defined in the Type 2 prescription package.

5/ A regenerated stand is the young stand resulting from a regeneration treatment that has been applied or will be applied to one of the mapped timber classes.

6/ Much of the nonsawtimber LP size classes is stagnated with little chance of release.

7/ Denser precommercial thinning stocking (up to 360 trees/acre) may be prescribed where there is a very high probability of future thinning through post and pole harvest. Otherwise, stocking should normally not exceed 230 trees/acre.

8/ Existing sawtimber stands over 80 years old have generally reached the culmination of mean annual increment of growth but minimum objective diameters are generally not reached until stands are 100 to 130 years old. Rotations up to 150 years may be needed for some LP stands to obtain objective diameters.

9/ Objective diameters for DF and PP are the diameters of the shelterwood leave stand (codominant size class). Actual harvest diameters are usually somewhat smaller depending on stand structure. Objective diameters for lodgepole are average harvest diameters.

10/ Thinning is planned only in certain cases. Rotation age is based on no precommercial or commercial thin. Refer to 7B MEDIUM when only precommercial thin is planned and to 7A HIGH when commercial thin is also included.

d. Refer to 5A HIGH for the approximate timing and sizes of the irregular shelterwood.

2. The definition of an opening and minimum stand size is the same as HIGH.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 5D HIGH TM/WL
-May be used on up to 153,655 acres (4A and 8A Prescription Areas) when appropriate-

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A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

This summary and Part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

Management emphasis is on relatively high investments in commercial sawtimber production and utilization, while maintaining habitat for at least current population levels of big game and other demand species.

Regeneration, timber stand improvement and harvest methods for individual stands selected for treatment would be the same as 5A HIGH. However, the wildlife cover standards may require a greater distance between treatment units and will usually require a longer period before these adjacent areas can be treated.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS - 5D HIGH TM/WL

The following section only includes requirements that are different from or not included in the General Forest Direction and Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05, and 06)	1. Provide habitat for at least minimum viable populations of all native vertebrate fish and wildlife species.	a. Refer to Standards and Guidelines in General Forest Direction.
	2. Provide habitat for at least current population levels of demand species (i.e., big game species).	a. Use the Wildlife Standards and Guidelines in the following table.

WILDLIFE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
FOR
5D HIGH TM/WL

(Also for 5E Medium TM/WL and 5F Low TM/WL)

1. Manage key elk summer ranges to maintain or enhance habitat conditions. Key areas include calving areas, breeding complexes, wallows, wet meadows, natural openings and travel lanes.

2. Manage long narrow stringers (less than ¼ mile width) and natural islands (less than 25 acres) of timbered cover for big game. Limit activities to those that will maintain or enhance big game habitat.

3. Manage abrupt ridgetop ecotones to maintain the integrity of at least two thirds of the ecotone during any time period.

4. On acceptable or marginal big game summer ranges:

   a. Design cutting units so that no point within the cutover area is more than 600 feet from the nearest cover, within the cutting unit.

   b. Maintain cover patches at least 600 feet wide between cutting units. Minimum size for cover patches is 30 acres.

   c. Unless exceptions are stated in management area direction, cutover areas (clearcuts and seed cuts of a shelterwood system) will no longer be considered forage areas when regeneration reaches an average of eight feet in height with a minimum stocking of 200 trees per acre.

   d. Maintain cover at no less than 30 percent of an elk home range (4,000 acres or larger).

5. Do not plan logging and road building disturbance activities for those periods when big game are concentrated in the sale area and displacement areas are not available. This is especially important on helicopter sales and winter range.

6. As needed to meet habitat capability objectives, and where logging systems permit, provide cover for big game at least two sight distances wide along one half of the length of roads to be left open.

7. Where slash is hand piled, leave two piles per acre unburned for small mammal use unless there is hazard from insect buildup, or if regeneration would be adversely affected.

(5D HIGH TM/WL)

Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07) TM.	1. Manage Forest Cover Types using the same primary harvest methods as 5A HIGH TM (Base TM).	a. Application of the HIGH TM/WL prescription would vary by timber class and area on the forest the same as HIGH
	2. For management purposes, a cutover area is considered an opening until such time as:	a. A created opening will no longer be considered an opening when stocking surveys carried on in accordance with Regional instructions indicate prescribed tree stocking at or above 8 feet in height.
	3. Timber stands must be large enough to provide dispersal of adjacent openings and to prevent unreasonable treatment and record keeping costs.	a. When possible, stands should be large enough that an individual stand can provide an adequate cover patch (exceeding 600 feet wide and 30 acres) in the future.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 5E MEDIUM TM/WL
-May be used up to 153,655 acres (4A and 8A Prescription Areas) when appropriate-

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A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

This summary and Part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

Management emphasis is on a medium level of investments in commercial sawtimber production and utilization, while maintaining habitat for current population levels of big game and other demand species.

Regeneration, timber stand improvement and harvest methods for individual stands selected for treatment would be the same as 5B MEDIUM. However, the wildlife cover standards may require a greater distance between treatment units and will usually require a longer period before these adjacent areas can be treated.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS - 5E MEDIUM TM/WL

The following section only includes requirements that are different from or not included in the General Forest Direction and Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05, and 06)	1. Provide habitat for at least minimum viable populations of all native vertebrate fish and wildlife species.	a. Refer to Standards and Guidelines in General Forest Direction.
	2. Provide habitat for at least current population levels of demand species (i.e., big game species).	a. Use the Wildlife Standards and Guidelines in 5D HIGH TM/WL.
Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06 & 07)	1. Manage Forest Cover Types using the same primary harvest methods as 5A HIGH TM (Base TM).	a. Use the same Standards and Guidelines as in 5A HIGH TM (Base TM) except as shown in 5B MEDIUM TM. b. Application of the MEDIUM TM/WL prescription would vary by timber class and area on the forest the same as 5B MEDIUM TM. c. Amount, Timing and Densities of various treatments are shown in the table in 5B MEDIUM TM.
	2. For management purposes, a cutover area is considered an opening until such time as:	a. A created opening will no longer be considered an opening when stocking surveys carried on in accordance with Regional instructions indicate prescribed tree stocking at or above 8 feet in height.

3. Timber stands must be large enough to provide dispersal of adjacent openings and to prevent unreasonable treatment and record keeping costs.

a. When possible, stands should be large enough that an individual stand can provide an adequate cover patch (exceeding 600 feet wide and 30 acres) in the future.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 5F LOW TM/WL
-May be used up to 153,655 acres (4A and 8A Prescription Areas) when appropriate-

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A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

This summary and part B MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS only include items that are different from Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

Management emphasis is on a medium level of investments in commercial sawtimber production and utilization, while maintaining habitat for current population levels of big game and other demand species.

Regeneration, timber stand improvement and harvest methods for individual stands selected for treatment would be the same as 5B MEDIUM. However, the wildlife cover standards may require a greater distance between treatment units and will usually require a longer period before these adjacent areas can be treated.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS - 5F LOW TM/WL

The following section only includes requirements that are different from or not included in the General Forest Direction and Management Prescription 5A HIGH (Base TM).

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A04)	1. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance (C02, 04, 05, and 06)	1. Provide habitat for at least minimum viable populations of all native vertebrate fish and wildlife species.	a. Refer to Standards and Guidelines in General Forest Direction.
	2. Provide habitat for at least current population levels of demand species (i.e., big game species).	a. Use the Wildlife Standards and Guidelines in 5D HIGH TM/WL.
Silvicultural Prescriptions	1. Manage Forest Cover Types using the same primary harvest methods as 5A HIGH TM (Base TM).	a. Use the same Standards and Guidelines as in 5A HIGH TM (Base TM) except as shown in 5C LOW TM. b. Application of the LOW TM/WL prescription would vary by timber class and area on the forest the same as LOW TM. c. Amount, Timing, and Densities of various treatments are shown in the table in 5C LOW TM.
	2. For management purposes, a cutover area is considered an opening until such time as:	a. A created opening will no longer be considered an opening when stocking surveys carried on in accordance with Regional instructions indicate prescribed tree stocking at or above 8 feet in height.

(5F Low TM/WL)

3. Timber stands must be large enough to provide dispersal of adjacent openings and to prevent unreasonable treatment and record keeping costs.

a. When possible, stands should be large enough that an individual stand can provide an adequate cover patch (exceeding 600 feet wide and 30 acres) in the future.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 6A
-954 Acres-
(Provides for Special Interest Areas)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Emphasis is on management of areas of unusual scenic, archeological, historical, geological, botanical, zoological, paleontological, or other special characteristics to protect and where appropriate, foster public use and enjoyment of these areas.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (6A Special Interest Areas)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A01, 13, 14)	1. Design and implement management activities so that the impact of man is not apparent.	a. Do not permit Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) lower than Retention.
	2. Do not allow introduction of visual elements that are out of character with the property and its setting.	
Cultural Resource Management (A02, 03, 04)	1. National Historic Landmarks will be managed to maintain integrity, including intangible elements of feeling and association.	a. Destruction or alteration of all or part of the property will not be permitted.
		b. Isolation from, or alteration of, the property's surrounding environment will not be permitted.
		c. Introduction of audible or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting will not be permitted.
	2. The area is to be managed for recreation use substantially in its natural condition as authorized under 36 CFR 294.1a.	
	3. Consultation for determination of effect of proposed projects will be through the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.	
Range Management (D07)	1. Grazing may be compatible with maintenance of integrity and significance. Such use may be appropriate to the extent it does not impair the integrity of the Landmark.	a. Construct no new permanent facilities.

Timber Management (E00)	1. Limited timber harvest may be compatible with maintenance of integrity and significance. Such use may occur to the extent it does not impair the integrity of the Landmark.
Withdrawals, Modifications, and Revocations (J04)	1. Withdraw the Lemhi Pass National Historic Landmark from mineral entry.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 6B
-26,819 Acres)
(Provides for Wild and Scenic Rivers.)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on river segments designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System and those whose eligibility for designation is to be retained. "Wild Rivers" are managed to be free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and water unpolluted. "Recreational Rivers" are managed to be readily accessible by road, and to maintain developments that may have occurred along the shoreline and impoundments or diversions that may have occurred in the past.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (6B Wild and Scenic Rivers)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Wild and Scenic River Management (A07, 08, B03)	1. Manage the designated Salmon Wild and Scenic River in accordance with the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Management Plan; and the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River in accordance with the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River Management Plan; both of which are incorporated herewith by reference.	
	2. Protect that segment of the Salmon River that has been determined eligible for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System from activities which could diminish or change the free-flowing character, water quality, or the scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, and other values which make the river eligible for designation.	a. The potential segment that is managed by the Salmon National Forest from North Fork upstream to the Forest boundary in the vicinity of Tower Creek (approximately 9 miles).
	3. Maintain current motorized access character and avoid any changes to the potential Wild and Scenic River classification.	
Silvicultural Examination and Prescription (E03)	1. Manage tree stands within the study area to maintain or enhance potential Wild and Scenic River values. Protect scenic values by sizing and shaping timber harvest units to achieve a natural appearance and to harmonize with the surrounding landscape.	
Administration/ Management (F04)	1. Maintain free-flowing characteristics and water quality during the study and Congressional review period.	
Processing of Lease Applications (G04)	1. Safeguard the values of the river area by appropriate conditions and stipulations in leases, permits, and licenses, including prospecting, issued under terms of the Mineral Leasing laws.	

2. Extraction of saleable, common-variety minerals from the river or the study area shall not be authorized until the study is complete and recommended actions are enacted.

3. None of this direction shall abrogate any existing privileges or contracts affecting National Forest System lands held by any private party without consent of said party. Activities affecting the applicability of U.S. Mining and Mineral Leasing laws are subject to valid existing rights.

Special Use Management (Non-Recreation) (J01)

1. Prohibit special uses and permitted land uses which degrade or have directly adverse effects on values which make the river segment eligible.

Withdrawals, Modifications, and Revocations (J04)

1. Request that Federal Lands which constitute the bed or bank, or which are within 1/4 mile of either bank, be temporarily withdrawn from appropriation and entry under the mining laws. Withdrawal should continue until the river segment is: a) Found to be ineligible; b) not recommended for inclusion in the National System; or, c) added to the System by Act of Congress.

Transportation System Planning and Inventory (L01)

1. Prohibit construction of roads within the river study area if it would have direct and adverse effects on the values which make the river eligible for potential inclusion into the System.

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 7B
-413,510 Acres-
(Provides for wilderness opportunities in existing wilderness.)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Direction and Goals:

Management emphasis is to provide for the protection and perpetuation of natural biophysical conditions.

All resource management activities are integrated in such a way that current human use leaves only limited and site-specific evidence of their passing. Areas with evidence of unacceptable levels of past use are rehabilitated and the affected area restored.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (7B - Existing Wilderness)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Wilderness Use Administration (B03)	1. Manage the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness in accordance with the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan incorporated herewith by reference only.	

UNIFORM FOREST
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION 8A
-71,601 Acres-
(Emphasis is on maintaining or improving rangeland in satisfactory condition.)

A. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION SUMMARY

General Description and Goals:

Management emphasis is on maintaining or improving soil and vegetation conditions. Condition is improved through use of vegetation and soil restoration practices, improved livestock management, and regulation of other resource activities. Investment in structural and nonstructural improvements may occur. Structural improvements benefit or at least do not adversely affect wildlife. Nonstructural restoration and forage improvement practices available are seeding, planting, burning, fertilizing, pitting, furrowing, spraying, crushing, plowing, and undesirable plant control.

Investments are made in compatible resource activities. Dispersed recreation opportunities vary between semi-primitive nonmotorized and roaded natural. Management activities are evident but harmonize and blend with the natural setting.

B. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (8A Rangelands Management)

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS & GUIDELINES
Visual Resource Management (A02, 13, 14)	1. Design and implement management activities to blend with the natural landscape.	a. When projects require clearing of vegetation and/or soil disturbance, use irregular clearing edges and shapes to blend with the natural landscapes.
	2. Meet established Visual Quality Objectives as mapped.	
Dispersed Recreation Management (A08)	1. Semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, and roaded natural recreation opportunities can be provided.	a. Specify off-road vehicle restrictions based on ORV use management and display in the Forest Travel Plan.
Wildlife and Fish Resource Management (C01)	1. Maintain habitat capability for viable, or target populations of all species of vertebrate wildlife.	
	2. Forage use by livestock on critical big game winter range sites will not be increased.	
Range Resource Management (D02)	1. The management of the range resource will be to facilitate the maintenance or improvement of ecological range condition. When recovery to at least the fair condition class cannot be accomplished, or if fair or better condition cannot be maintained by the implementation of an approved allotment management plan, then livestock grazing will be discontinued.	
	2. Invest in cost-effective allotment management and associated range improvements.	
	3. Invest in cost-effective grazing management and rangeland productivity improvements. Where improve-	a. Structural improvements will not adversely affect big game movement.

ments include water developments, a water right in name of the United States must be obtained.

Silvicultural Prescriptions (E03, 06, 07)

1. When not in conflict with other standards and guidelines in this prescription, manage any suitable forest land using the silvicultural standards and guidelines in Management Prescriptions 5D, 5E, or 5F, and in the General Forest Direction.